New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1251. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

Nomination of Julius Rockwell for Governor.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Republican or Boston State Convention was largely attended to-day, over 1,000 delegates being present, from all parts of the State, including several ex-Whig members of Congress, several Know-Nothing Representatives, Governor Wilson, and many of the rank and file of the late Whig, Free-Soil and Know-Nothing parties. Hon. N. P. BANKS was chosen President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., P. E., was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

After passing a vote that to avoid cheating, each delegate should write his name and residence upon his vote for a candidate for Governor, the Convention adjourned for dinner.

In the afternoon an informal ballot was taken for Governor, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 944. Necessary for a choice, 473. HENRY J. GARDNER (K. N.) had 640; JULIUS ROCKWELL (Whig) 300; J. W. FOSTER (Grand Sachem of the K. N. State Council) 103; Judge E. R. HOAR (F. S.) 45; T. D. ELIOTT (Whig and F. S.) 9; Scattering 11.

No sooner had this result been announced and a motion made to go into a formal ballot, than Mr. WILLIAM BRACKETT, of Boston, an anti-Gardner Whig, called attention to the fact that a call had appeared in the Boston papers for a straight-out Know-Nothing Convention, and that this call contained the names of no less than 10 of the Boston delegation to the Fusion Convention. He did not like this playing fast and loose, and wanted to know how far Governor GARDNER was connected with this movement.

A. D. RENWICK, of Boston, amid applause, laughter and hisses defended Governor GARDNER as a true Anti-Slavery man, who had as clear a record on that subject as any one in Massachusetts. He was followed by J. G. A. GRIFFIN, an ultra Free-Soil lawyer, of Charlestown, who, amid much confusion, proceeded to argue that Mr. GARDNER was not the man to receive the nomination of the Convention.

A formal ballot for candidate for Governor was then taken. Hon. JULIUS ROCKWELL had 6 votes over all others, and about 30 over GARDNER. A motion to make the nomination unanimous had a few scattering nays. The present Lieut. Governor, Treasurer and Auditor were nominated for reelection by acclamation. E. R. HOAR was nominated for Attorney-General. After the nominations, patriotic speeches were made, and much enthusiasm manifested.

The address adopted by the Convention goes over the whole ground of the Slavery question, and declares that all other issues are for the time dropped. It says, "We offer no geographical or sectional issue. We adopt no principles which have not the sanction of the founders of the republic in all the States, North or South, Free or Slave. We adopt no principles which WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and PATRICK HENRY would not have gladdened to be brought into action. We adopt, no principles which conscientious opponents of the increase of Slavery from all parts of the land cannot and ought not to recognize. We act in an institutional spirit so to speak. We are ready to vote for men from any part of the land, who will act with us. Our motto is no North, no South. Freedom for all the Territories. No new States but Free States North or South."

The resolutions are of the same tenor, and both were unanimously adopted.

Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Convention of delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations to-day appointed Montreal as the next place of meeting, between July and September, in 1856. The following Central Committee was chosen: Messrs. Neal, Moore, Lowry, Neave and Mitchell, of Cincinnati; Patton, of Kingston; Clement, of Buffalo; Langdon and Rhees, of Washington; Jones, of Charleston; Lasting, of New-Orleans; Bacon, of San Francisco; and Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

The Wreck of the Steamer Sebastopol—Six Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 20.

By the Milwaukee papers received this morning we learn that six persons were drowned at the wreck of the steamer *Sebastopol*, as follows: the pilot, FRANCIS FORNER, in endeavoring to reach the shore in a boat; the second mate, MORRIS BERRY; the second engineer, name unknown, but belonging to Avon, Ohio; two passengers and a colored waiter, names unknown. All of the other persons on board the steamer, numbering seventy-four, were saved. Twelve of the horses on board were also saved. The Captain of the steamer was deceived in not seeing the usual light at the mouth of the river, and ran aground at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The storm was the heaviest ever known in that region.

The *Sebastopol* was owned in Cleveland, and insured in Buffalo. Her cargo was valued at $100,000.

Another Lake Steamer Ashore.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The steamer *Queen City*, of the Collingwood Line, is reported ashore between Sheboygan and Milwaukee. We have no particulars as yet.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The ship *Celesta*, previously reported ashore, having been pumped out, was towed off by the steamer R. B. Forbes this afternoon and brought up to the city.

The ship *Henry Ware*, before reported ashore at Prince Edward's Island, and sold at $6,400, has been got off without difficulty, and taken to Charlotte Town to repair and refit for the British market.

Destructive Fire at Fort Smith, Ark.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

A fire occurred at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 6th inst., destroying about $40,000 worth of property. It broke out in an alley near Gibson-avenue, and spread to Garrison-avenue, destroying the whole block, including the Post-Office, and many of the best buildings of the place. The St. Charles Hotel was on fire three times, but was finally saved. There is hardly any insurance on the property destroyed.

The Yellow Fever at Canton, Miss.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Advices from Canton, Miss., state that there are now one hundred and seven cases of yellow fever in that place, out of a population of only three hundred and eighty-eight. The number of deaths thus far has been twenty-nine.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Last evening two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Alsens, came in collision. A fireman named WILSON got jumped off the engine and was killed. No one else was hurt.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Our Stock market was dull at the First Board, and the following are the quotations for Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Long Island Railroad, 14¾; Morris Canal, 19; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

Murder Will Postponed.

The trial of MICHAEL GORMAN for the murder of the brothers ROSEMAN, set down to come on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, was postponed for three weeks, to allow Counsel, SAMUEL GARDNER, Esq., time to prepare his defence.

The prisoner is evidently laboring under the illusory hope that he will escape the punishment awarded by law to Cain convicted of the crime with which he stands charged. He manifests a painful indifference to his awful position.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Maryland Jurisdictional Convention.

The Hard-Shell Judiciary Convention had a meeting at Academy Hall, Broadway, last evening. WARREN R. JAY attended the Chair. A large number of prominent members of both sections of the Democracy were there, watching the proceedings with much interest.

Some formal and unimportant business having been transacted, members were invited to propose candidates for the various Judicial offices; and, in accordance with such invitation, SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, Cadwallader C. Sherrerd and others were nominated as Judges of the Supreme Court. JOSIAH B. PHILLIPS, Wm. H. LEARNARD, and Ex-Judge ULSHOEFFER and others were proposed for the Superior Court. For the Court of Common Pleas, JOHN R. BRADY, WM. H. LEARNARD, FLORENCE MCCARTHY and several others were nominated; and GEO. F. ALDEN, JOHN R. MACGREGOR and AMBROSIUS ANEMAN were named.

The propriety of adjourning, to afford delegates an opportunity to select judiciously from the candidates proposed, was then suggested; and the Convention did adjourn to Tuesday evening, when it will meet to nominate candidates for the various City and County Judiciary.

K. N. Delegates to Auburn.

The following are among the Delegates elected from New-York City and Brooklyn to the Know-Nothing State Convention which meets at Auburn, on the 25th, to select candidates for State officers.

J. G. Abbe, Second Ward, N. Y.; W. W. Woodward, Fourth Ward, N. Y.; James Barker, Seventh Ward, N. Y.; Daniel Ullmann, Eighth Ward, N. Y.; Robert H. Freeman, Ninth Ward, N. Y.; Benjamin T. Van Riper, Tenth Ward, N. Y.; Charles T. Mills, Thirteenth Ward, N. Y.; W. S. W. Chesebrough, Seventeenth Ward, N. Y.; John J. Taylor, Nineteenth Ward, N. Y.; Richard Mott, Twenty-second Ward, N. Y.; S. C. Caverly, Seventh Ward, Brooklyn.

☞ Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER (Seventeenth Ward) is reported as having fallen from the gracious pinnacle of the Know-Nothing edifice to be once enjoyed. Don't be surprised to see him bobbing around and even out of the Lodge entirely.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Hickory Union Club—A Political Epact.

The *Hickory Union Club* held a meeting, as per adjournment, in the Museum Hall, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, last evening. The President—JOSEPH T. HERRICK—presided, and about one hundred persons were present.

The Chairman opened the meeting with a splendid philippic against the K. N.'s, *Maine Law folks*, and all others who are opposed to the largest liberty in eating, drinking, voting, &c. He was followed by ex-Alderman STILWELL, of the Sixth Ward.

An address was also made by Mr. GLOVER, of New-York; and MCLOUD MURPHY, also of New-York, read an essay, which was loudly applauded.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present state of parties in Kings County, the discussions that have taken place in the councils of the natural opponents of Democracy, that it is the duty of every true Democrat to endeavor by all means in his power to prevent the several cliques and parties from dividing the Democratic ranks upon petty Ward issues that have no bearing on our general ticket.

On motion, a Finance Committee of five was appointed to collect moneys to support the "enterprise," and a Treasurer to keep the same was also appointed.

After the meeting adjourned, a number of delegates from different Wards met and organized several auxiliary clubs.

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Republican Assembly District Conventions.

The Delegates selected from the several Wards in *the Second Assembly District*, assembled in Convention at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, Brooklyn, last evening, and elected the following Delegates to the State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 26th inst.:

DELEGATES.

ANDREW T. STANTON.....K. N. Choctaw Democrat.
H. N. HOLT.....K. N. Choctaw Whig.

ALTERNATES.

WM. BEARD.....K. N. Choctaw Democrat.
I. W. KNAPP.....K. N. Choctaw Whig.

First Assembly District.

The K. N.'s in the First Assembly District have nominated for Assembly Mr. E. D. TAFT, of the Seventeenth Ward, Eastern District of Brooklyn. Mr. TAFT is a fine man and captain of a military company, but he undoubtedly feels about his nomination as the most did who was presented with an elephant—now he has got it, he does not know what to do with it.

☞ The Republicans of the Third Assembly District, Brooklyn, met on Wednesday, the 19th, and elected JOSEPH REEVE and S. ALPHEUS SMITH, as Delegates to the Republican Convention at Syracuse.

A Cold-Blooded Murder in Kentucky.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

MR. AQUILLA M. STARKS, of Todd County, in this State, was brutally murdered on Wednesday night of this week, while riding on horseback from Elkton, the County-seat of Todd, to his home in the northern portion of the County—a distance of some eight or nine miles. His body was found on Thursday morning. It was lying by the side of the road—a distance of some four miles from Elkton. His pocket-book was found near him, rifled of its contents. He was evidently murdered for his money, as he was known to have a considerable amount about his person at the time. He had evidently been killed with a bludgeon. Suspicion has fastened upon a young man by the name of RUTHERFORD, who lives in Logan County, about four miles west of this place. RUTHERFORD was with Mr. STARKS in Elkton during the greater portion of the afternoon of Wednesday; and he induced him to drink until he became partially intoxicated. He was heard to tell Mr. STARKS that "he would accompany him home if he would remain until evening, as he was *going out of his way*." RUTHERFORD assisted Mr STARKS in mounting his horse, and Mr. S. immediately started for home *alone*, taking the Greenville road, which runs north from Elkton. In a few moments RUTHERFORD started towards his home, which is on the Russellville road, east from Elkton. It seems he rode just out of town, when he took another road and crossed over to the Greenville road, and as soon as he struck the Greenville road he inquired if "anybody had passed along there lately." The man of whom he inquired told him that "Mr. STARKS had just passed." R. replied, "he was just the man he wished to see," and rode on. Mr. STARKS stopped at a house about four miles from Elkton to light his pipe; the man of the house went in to get some fire, and while he was gone he heard a man, who was riding in company with Mr. S., urging him to go on, and when he returned with the fire they were gone. The man noticed the one in company with Mr. S., and from the description he gives of him, it was R. He thinks he can identify him, although it was quite dark when he saw him. In a short time, this man heard some one galloping towards Elkton at a rapid rate. The body of Mr. S. was found about 200 yards from the house where he stopped to light his pipe. The next morning R. came riding into Elkton on the Hopkinsville road—a road coming into the town from the West—and when asked where he stayed the night, by different ones, he told different tales. It was ascertained that he attended a wedding about five miles in the country, where he arrived at 10½ o'clock. He is now in custody, and will have his examination on Monday. When captured on Thursday night he had but nine dollars on his person, and he had paid away twenty-seven dollars during the day, and on Wednesday he had but very little, if any money. He contends he can tell where he got his money. He is an "arch" villian. Mr. S. was a very worthy citizen, and a man of highly respectable connections. More anon. H.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., Sept. 18, 1855.

☞ Yesterday was the Milliners' opening day. Henceforth new styles of bonnets, mantillas and cloaks will be seen on Broadway. The bonnet that was a love of a thing yesterday will be old-fashioned to-morrow, and the head-dress that prevailed all admiration on Monday, to-morrow night would make every pretty little fashionable turn up her nose. The mysteries of these things are too much for us.

☞ Mr. DEAN, who stabbed Capt. WRIGHT at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday, is a son-in-law of Hon. AMOS KENDALL, and once had a dispute with Mr. PRESCOTT, of the Louisville Journal.—*Troy Budget*, Sept. 19.

YELLOW FEVER.

THE NEWS HAD AGAIN.

LIST OF THE PORTSMOUTH DEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The news from Norfolk and Portsmouth this morning, is of the same gloomy nature. At Norfolk, during the 24 hours ending at noon on Tuesday, there were 36 deaths, and 16 new cases.

At Portsmouth, during the same period, there were 11 deaths.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The intelligence received yesterday from Norfolk and Portsmouth is in sad contrast with that of the previous day. The hopes then excited of returning health are crushed, for the present, at least. The disease appears to have taken a sudden turn for the worse, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, and on Monday the mortality in Norfolk was considerably increased. The number of deaths are reported on that day at forty-five, and (as will be seen by the letter below) a large number of persons, including several prominent citizens, fell victims on Tuesday. In Portsmouth, too, the mortality is large, seventeen deaths having occurred from sun-down on Monday to 11 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday.

We are again under obligations to the politeness of Dr. J. F. POWELL, the surgeon of the steamer *Georgia*, for the following interesting memoranda:

STEAMER GEORGIA, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

NORFOLK, 10 M.—The people still have facilities of acquiring information in it, that there is no real abatement. Dr. Wilson, of Havana, a gentleman of much intelligence and experience, who returns with us this evening, confirms this statement. The weather yesterday was very unfavorable. There were forty-five deaths, and a number of new cases. Among the former yesterday, were a Capt. David Mathias and Mrs. Timmons.

DEATHS THIS MORNING.—Wm. D. Delacy, formerly Mayor; Dr. Geo. S. Upshur, one of the most intelligent physicians of Norfolk; Mr. W. W. Boush, who has rendered very efficient aid to the Howard Association by supplying nourishment for the sick; Francis Johnson, tobacconist; Charles Wiseman, formerly of Baltimore; Louisa, daughter of John Sands; Wm. Loring, painter, North Church street; Peter Gray, French teacher; Horace Drury, Clerk for J. D. Gordon; Mrs. J. D. Gordon; Michael Glennan, grocer; Miss Susan, daughter of late Dr. Wm. B. Selden, Jr.; Mrs. Catharine Crosby; son of Rev. Amasden Smith, aged 17 years; Dugan, aged 18, son of Wm. Dugan, of the Virginian Sun. Other deaths are reported, but are regarded as authentic. Dr. Hargrove, of Richmond, reports 30 new cases to-day in Bridgewater.

SICK.—Capt. Cry had a relapse yesterday. All his servants have had the fever. Dr. Kent H. Gordon has had black vomit. *He is dying.* John Sanders and son Colby are very sick. His sister, Miss Sanders, is very ill. Wm. D. Seymour very sick, but apparently doing well. Drs. Tunstall, Blow, and Hardy, of Norfolk, are very ill; also Joshua Wills, President of Virginia Bank; Mrs. Edwards, an elderly lady; child of the late Wm. D. Delacy; Mrs. James G. Pollard, and J. H. Gordon, exchange broker; Mr. J. Marden Smith is doing well; John Tunis, Sr., very sick, but faithfully attended by Drs. Ravenel, of Charleston, and Wright, of Norfolk. The family of the late B. B. Walters are all well. Mr. Morrison, of steamer Virginia, is much better. His wife is very ill. James Sanders, Secretary of Howard Association, is sitting up.

Wm. G. Dunbar, reported dead, is well. Wm. H. Carson, of the steamer *Princess Anne*, is out. Thomas White, the only remaining police officer, is very ill. Simon W. Ghio, clerk in the railroad office, died at Hampton, on Saturday night. His brother is very ill.

Norfolk has been disinfected, with a provision depôt for each of the four wards, in order to avoid imposition upon the Howard Association.

A storm passed over the encampment at Hampton on Saturday night, prostrating many of the tents and drenching the inmates. On Sunday several cases of sickness were reported, whether of yellow or bilious fever I could not obtain information.

The Norfolk News will be issued this afternoon.

PORTSMOUTH, 11 A. M.—The following deaths *also occurred last evening, viz: James Dresser, Mary* Magnahorn, Mr. Brady, Mr. Sanders, son of Robert Sanders; James Stanley, Levi Lane; Mrs. Maria Rust, child of Thomas Emerson; Jas. Manning, Jessie Farrell, Ralph Keeling, George Tomlinson, Sarah Gaggs, Henry Benson, Mary Mathis and one unknown.

Dr. Pete is out to-day. Dr. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, will probably be out to-morrow. Dr. Walters is well and active. D. D. Fiske, Esq., is convalescent but has not yet been out. Mr. Foreman, of the Sanitary Committee, was attacked yesterday. Rev. James Chisholm was buried at 10 A. M., on Sunday.

Another correspondent at Norfolk writes us that the new cases are more suddenly developed than at first, and if fatal are more fatally so, as there is more black vomit. He notes the deaths of Miss Ellen and Ann Mackrider, (two sisters of Mr. John Mackrider, of New-Orleans,) Mr. Shuster, (being the third son lost in the family,) Mr. Jones (of the African Church) and daughter, and Mr. Robinson, keeper of a refectory.

The Petersburg *Express* says, there are about 250 men at work now in the Gosport Navy Yard. When the fever began there were 600 on the roll.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Express* says:

"The destitution in our town is beyond calculation; and not only is it in town, but the refugees in the woods and the residents in the surrounding country are sadly in want of provisions. We are compelled every day to send cart loads of the necessaries of life for distribution, to save them from starvation. This state of things is particularly the case in the neighborhood where the oystermen reside—their business being entirely cut off; and as they produce no articles of provision, unless aid be extended them, they must die of famine. Immense numbers of families are daily supplied at our relief stores, and numbers go away empty, because it is impossible to wait on the crowds that throng the store."

The Mortality in Portsmouth—List of Names of the Dead.

Dr. POWELL has furnished to the Baltimore papers the following list of deaths, embracing the names of 338 of the *white adults* known to have died of yellow fever in Portsmouth since its appearance in that town. The total mortality is known to have certainly reached 678, and the number is probably larger. The number of white children and colored persons who have died is not given.

DEATHS AMONG WHITE ADULTS.

Mr. Long, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Capps, Miss King, Mr. Davidson, Tax Grant, Mr. Harriett, Peter O'Donald, Mr Swiller, Mr. Flood, Mrs. L. Cock, Dr. C. Hetzler, Martha Livesay, Mrs. George Hall, Mr. Marshall, U. S. N., Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Youngman, Mr. Baldham, Miss Brown, Mrs. Adlove, Wm. F. Brittenham, Mr. Roch, George Brent, James Powers, Mrs. Sarah Potts, Miss Lattimore, Peter Gallee, Mrs. George Dill, Mr. George Dill, Mr. Baker, Mr. Files, Mr. Allen, Mrs. O'Brien, P. McGuire, Dr. Parker, D. Godwin, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Camp, J. E. Wilson, Jane Bracy, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Aiman, Jas. Foster, J. B. Davis, J. Hancock, M. Lynch, C. Harper, Miss M. Woodhouse, Mrs. Dunnivan, Mr. N. Manning, Mr. Sneed, Mr. Sheppard, Miss M. Dunn, P. Churchwith, Mrs. P. Parks, Mrs. Malice Williams, Joshua Grimes, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Cushing, Mrs. J. B. Davis, Mr. Northshaw, Capt. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Susan Gaines, Miss Kennedy, Mr. W. Pinkerton, Mr. Bryant, Miss Mercantile, Master Williams, Y. D. Sweet, Thomas Reid, John Wagell, Mr. Mercantile, Mr. W. Lovell, P. Land, George Rose, William Fry, Mrs. Peterson, Miss J. Bundy, Robert Reynolds, Richard Eskridge, Mrs. Carl Reynolds, Mrs. Bridges, Miss Baldwinham, Mrs. S. Brewer, Mrs. E. A. W. E. Allen, Mrs. Boatwright, Mrs. Gen. Coleman, Mrs. Lina Jordan, Mrs. Sarah White, Samuel Porter, John Versellius, Robert Valentine, Miss Marion Peters, Wells Cowper, Mrs. John Accinelly, Miss Belbridge, Mrs. E. P. Brown, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. William Richardson, Samuel Gretchmore, John Rogers, Lowry Valentine, William Crocket, Mrs. Wm. Rose, Mrs. J. S. Hodges, William Kelly, Lawrence Kearney, Miss Roberts, Robinson, Mrs. Fisher, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Smith, Rev. Vernon Eskridge, Rev. Mr. Chisholm, D. P. Dunghorn, William Cook, Sr., George Barber, Wm. Singleton, William Reed, Mrs. Penn, John Lanyer, Darby Clark, Samuel Harrold, Mrs. H. Cherry, Susan Johnson, Miss J. Edwards, Charles Billsolly, J. T. Powell, Mrs. M. Sullivan, William Barnes, Mr. Cheaty, Mrs. John Cheaty, Mrs. James Avery, John Nelson, Samuel Harwood, Mrs. H. Cherry, Mrs. Hillman, Lewy G. Witty, Joshua Merriday, Mrs. L. Johnston, Mrs. *Yeatos, Miss Bevin, Mrs D. P. Dunghorn.*

The Odd Fellows of York, Penn., have sent $50 to Portsmouth, and the ladies of the same place have given $30. Lynchburg, Va., has contributed $2,500, of which $741 was collected in the churches on Thursday last. The Gosben, (Va.,) Baptist Association was assessed $100; Amelia County, Va., over $600; Wilmington, N. C., $3,736; Nansemon County, Va., $600; Salem, Va., $235; Chesterfield Court House, Va., $200; Rockbridge, Va., $300. The Odd Fellows of Charlestown have given several hundred dollars for the orphans of deceased members in Portsmouth and Norfolk. St. Matthew's and St. John's churches at Wheeling have contributed $430 for the sick, and the Odd Fellows of Moundsville, Va., $90.

DEATHS FROM BALTIMORE.

The total amount of the subscriptions received by Baltimore is now $40,043 36.

NEW-ORLEANS EVENING.

Mr. Ghiselin, with fifteen nurses, reached Montgomery on Sunday night, and expected to be in Norfolk on Wednesday evening. Mr. Dillard, with twenty nurses, was but two days behind him.

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The following is an account of a letter dated Vicksburg, Sept. 5, from a merchant in that city, to a house in Louisville:

"We are again visited with yellow fever. So far it has been chiefly confined to our foreign population, but is now commencing to attack all classes that are unacclimated. Mr. WRIGHT, drygoods merchant, died yesterday. The fever has also broken out at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Cooper's Well, (De Funn died there,) Jackson, Canton and Lake Providence, and will probably visit every town in the State contiguous to the Mississippi River."

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Smash Up on the Central Railroad—Engineer Killed—Fireman Fatally Injured and Several Others Badly Hurt.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

At an early hour this morning a fearful and melancholy accident occurred at West Albany, a few miles from this city, and more generally known as the Cattle Depôt. It appears that a cattle train which had just arrived was being switched off the track when a coupling broke, leaving two or three of the cars filled with cattle on the track, which at that moment belonged to the express train, then due. In almost an instant after the breaking of the line which connected the cars together, the train was upon them at a rate of 40 or 50 miles per hour, and ran into the three cars on the track.

The concussion was so great that the tender of the express train was thrown over and upon the locomotive, and the baggage and express cars badly broken. One cattle car was demolished, and all the cattle in it killed. So great and forceful was the concussion that trunks were thrown out of the cars to the distance of fifteen rods, and the locomotive, which was the property of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, and belonging to WELLS & CO.'s EXPRESS, was literally wrecked with iron bands, was totally demolished. By this accident we are called upon to note the loss of one person and perhaps two, and the serious injury of four or five persons who were on the express train.

JAMES PERRY, the engineer, was instantly killed by the tender falling upon him and crushing him to death. He has a wife and child residing in this city.

FRANKLIN KIRKHAM, the fireman, had his legs and arms broken, and received internal injuries from which he cannot recover. He is a single man, and resided in this city.

WM. H. GIVENS, of Buffalo, WELLS & CO.'s Express messenger, was injured in three places, and received some bodily injuries. Dr. MASON was instantly called upon, and is rendering all the service in his power.

MATTHEW FOX, of Port Plain, Express messenger, left leg badly cut, but not supposed to be seriously injured.

Mr. FARES, of Waterloo, baggage man, badly wounded.

A lad, GEORGE SIMPSON, of Chicago, who was on his way to New-Haven to school, was in charge of the Express messenger. His leg was broken, was in charge of the Express messenger. His leg was broken, but not otherwise injured. He appeared to be in good spirits, and bears his pain and suffering with a manly fortitude.

A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, but who resides at No. 38 Water-street, received some injury upon his back, as he was obliged to be carried home. We could learn no other person receiving any injury.

It is feared that Mr. GREENE has received serious internal injuries by the falling of a heavy trunk upon his back. Not only is his face fearfully cut and mangled but he is suffering intense pain in the back.

A passenger, Mr. WELLS, of the firm of DWIGHT & WELLS, Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., received a wound upon the chin. He is the only passenger, except the lad previously mentioned, that received any injuries.

The boy SIMPSON lives with a step-father at Chicago, who is all that a father could be, for he not only provides for all his wants, but is giving him a good education. He is in charge of the best medical men in the city.

It was foggy and quite dark when the collision occurred, and the blame is chargeable upon those who had control of the cattle train.

P. S.—One or two of the passengers in the forward car were slightly hurt, among them Canal Appraiser HULL. Several others had a narrow escape. The roof of the baggage car broke through the passenger car, and passed over the heads of those in the front seats. The motion stopped as it had unconsiderately planed its way to its path. Six inches more and it would have crushed him. The car in which he was has left him in considerable pain. Another passenger was so fastened in by the neck as to require several minutes to extricate him.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Matsell.

Should MR. MATSELL resign, or from other cause vacate his office, New-York will lose the services of one of her most tried and faithful servants. Saying nothing of his personal excellences, the many and important reforms which he has introduced into the Police organization, his untiring application to the duties of his office, the experience which he has acquired during his long service, and which is now constantly available for the security of life and property, are too valuable to be lost for any ordinary consideration.—*Journal of Commerce.*

But Mr. MATSELL has passed himself off as a native-born citizen, and consequently if born abroad and of a father who never was naturalized here, is an alien. Which being shown it is proved that the head of our Police is an alien. Is "personal excellence" "untiring application" and "long service" worth that price? It is a humiliating concession at any rate.

☞ The Fall Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society will open on Tuesday, the 25th September, and continue during the 26th. The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library and the Young Men's Christian Association have tendered their rooms for the occasion.

☞ Another Yankee sold by a Peter Funk in Chatham-street;—the old story—retributive justice to the fellows who don't take a newspaper.

Burned—The Effect of Drunkenness.

A man, named JAMES WALL, was found in a stable rear of the house No. 10 Worth-street, badly burned. It is surmised that in his endeavors to light his pipe he set fire to some straw and was thus himself burned, he being drunk at the time. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

Narrow Escape.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday night WILLIAM CHAPMAN, a Sandy Hook pilot, fell overboard at the foot of Rivington-street, and was in imminent peril of drowning until rescued from his perilous situation by policeman MERRIS, who, attracted by his cries, hastened to the spot.

Drowned.

A laborer named PETER DUFFY was drowned yesterday morning by accidentally falling into the dock at the foot of Twenty-third street, North River. He was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, a widower of 52 years of age. He resided in Fortieth street, near Eleventh avenue, where he leaves a wife and three children.

Prevarication.

Policeman ROBERT J. BROWN, of the Chief's office, was yesterday presented with a splendid gold watch, chain and ring valued at $200 by several friends.

THE BALTIC'S NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Political and Miscellaneous News from England and the Continent.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY TIMES.

Interesting Extracts from our Correspondence.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Alliance of Spain with France and England—What the Ball Worthy Does—What Espartero is Doing—The Question Regarding Queen Isabella—Commissioners Sent to Madrid—The Queen Mother Dowager—Queen Christina—The Queen Mother's Movements—Her Arrival in the Pyrenees—Espartero Has Made Up His Mind to Fight—Movement of the Carlists—Espartero—Mr. Dodge Done Brown—The Cholera.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

It is all up with the proposed alliance between Spain and the Allied Powers against Russia. Espartero is united already, even before the meeting of the Cortes. All the rest which you will have learned from the telegraph is about as follows:

Espartero in Spain has observed that he has a great deal had the Soules personally to thank for, but remembers the contemptuous manner in which they treated him when in office, gets about in society as much as he can, and is obliging to witness with what haste, and what popularity the chief members of princely society are now paying their court to him. Espartero is also aware that the people and not themselves are the real power in the country, and has therefore taken every opportunity to show that he is not the tool of the party which has raised him to power. He has also taken care to let it be known that he will not be a party to any measure which the Cortes may propose to exclude the Queen Mother Dowager from the Regency, or rather the Council. Another fact which has contributed to the popularity of Espartero—for the whole power of the country is in the hands of the people—is the fact that he has refused to accept the Grand Cordon of the Golden Fleece, which was offered him by the Queen, and which would have placed him on a level with the Grandees of Spain. He has also refused to accept the title of Duke of Victory, which was offered him by the Cortes, preferring to be known as Espartero simply. Espartero is also said to be in favor of the Queen Mother Dowager returning to Spain, and of her having the chief control of the education of the young Queen. All the rest which you will have learned from the telegraph is about as follows:

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I do not however anticipate any serious opposition to the Queen Mother Dowager returning to Spain. Espartero is evidently anxious to avoid a rupture with the Queen Mother, and will probably make every concession to her consistent with his own safety. Besides, the Queen Mother is not the person to make herself disagreeable to any one. She is a quiet, unobtrusive lady, and will be content to live in retirement. Espartero is also said to be in favor of the Queen Mother Dowager returning to Spain, and of her having the chief control of the education of the young Queen.

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But there is one fact which is looking more and more every week that I address you. There is no doubt that the people and the private soldiers have no stomach for slaughtering the subjects of Queen Isabella's mother. I believe you will find that they have been pretty much in the same mind with the Russian soldiers, and that they have refused to fight. Espartero is evidently aware of this fact, and has not forced matters. He has, however, taken care to let it be known that he will not be a party to any measure which the Cortes may propose to exclude the Queen Mother Dowager from the Regency, or rather the Council. Another fact which has contributed to the popularity of Espartero—for the whole power of the country is in the hands of the people—is the fact that he has refused to accept the Grand Cordon of the Golden Fleece, which was offered him by the Queen, and which would have placed him on a level with the Grandees of Spain. He has also refused to accept the title of Duke of Victory, which was offered him by the Cortes, preferring to be known as Espartero simply. Espartero is also said to be in favor of the Queen Mother Dowager returning to Spain, and of her having the chief control of the education of the young Queen.

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FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

From the Correspondence of the London Journals.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Sept. 30.

MARINE COURT—In Chambers.

Personal.

The Weather.

Markets.

Ship News.

Advertisements.

New-York Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

SAYMOUR HAMPDEN & CO.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Only Dollar a year; Single Copies, Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents per single copy.

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War Speculations.

Though the *Baltic* has not brought us tidings of any change in the aspect of European affairs, the news from the seat of war is interesting, and in some degree important. In the first place it is to be observed that the Allies are thoroughly on the *qui vive* in anticipation of a threatened attack along their whole lines. It is somewhat singular that just after the victory of Traktir-bridge—so disastrous to the Russian arms—the besiegers of Sebastopol should still feel themselves on the defensive, as they undoubtedly do, according to their own admission. The fact speaks volumes for the inexhaustible resources and determined energy of the Russians, and completely refutes the stories circulated about the demoralization in their ranks since the late action on the Tchernaya. Far from this, they are fully prepared for the great contest that must inevitably take place within a brief period of time, and are even hastening it on. The works and entrenchments of the contending armies are now so close—the fire of the new batteries, when once opened, will be so tremendous, and the struggle to follow the bombardment will be so fierce, that in the details of the next assault, whichever side be the victor, we may expect to read of the most sanguinary battle in the whole history of the war. "The commencement of October last," says the London *Times*, "was trifling to that of April; April was surpassed by the two days which preceded the capture of the Mamelon; but all will sink into insignificance with the iron tempest which will shortly be poured upon the besieged city." Doubtless this very month of September is pregnant with great events. Winter is setting in, and the time for further operations during the present season is limited. Within six weeks, at the outside, the Allies must either take the south side of Sebastopol, or give up all the advantages they have gained during the Summer months. It is impossible to foretell the probable result of their next assault. While they speak confidently of success, and fully expect that the enemy can never withstand the fire they will be enabled to open on his batteries, we have, on the other hand, the assurance that the fall of the Malakoff does not in the least insure the capture of Southern Sebastopol. The genius of TOTLEBEN has here been again at work. That distinguished engineer has erected a series of new fortifications which command the Malakoff and Redan, and will render those once important positions entirely useless in the hands of the besiegers. We hear also of a wonderful road, constructed by the Russians, for the purpose of quickening their movements and rendering their sorties more sudden and more effective. However, the harbor is being bridged; earthworks are being thrown up on the north side of Sebastopol, and other operations on an immense scale are actively progressing, all of which go to contradict the assertion of NAPOLEON in his letter to PELISSIER, that the Russians would soon abandon the city they had so long and so ably defended.

But besides these vast defensive preparations, there are strong indications that the Russians will speedily assume the *offensive* if the contemplated assault on Sebastopol is any longer postponed. We have well authenticated intelligence that the Allied lines on the Tchernaya have again been threatened. General SIMPSON in his latest dispatch does not conceal the fact "that the enemy has been concentrating troops at the Mackenzie, and is supposed to have received considerable reinforcements." The General further learns from various sources that the Russians on the right bank of the river are held in perfect readiness for an offensive movement.

All the circumstances clearly prove that active operations cannot long be delayed, and that one or more battles must be fought ere the severe weather sets in. That the next assault on the Malakoff and Redan will be decisive, we have every reason to infer from the preparations made on both sides, and that it will take place within six weeks' time is highly probable, as with the first appearance of frost the Allies would be forced to retreat and take up the same position they occupied during last Winter.

Spanish Affairs.

Our Spanish correspondent writes that the project for bringing Spain into the Alliance against Russia is at an end. He says that the People of Spain are against it, and that ESPARTERO has decided to go with the people. This is an important step, if it proves to be well-founded; and the confident tone with which it is announced, and the knowledge that our correspondent has excellent sources of information, incline us to credit it. His letter contains also some interesting information concerning the contest in progress between the Spanish Government and the Roman Catholic Church.

The Texas Difficulty Determined.

The American Commissioner appointed to survey and mark the new boundary line between the United States and Mexico having completed the completion of that work, Secretary GUADALUPE may soon be called upon to disburse the three million dollars remaining due to our neighboring Republic under the Gadsden Treaty, as that instrument stipulates for the payment of the money "as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked and established."

It is well known, however, that soon after commencing the survey, M. SALAZAR, the Mexican Commissioner, was put under arrest by SANTA ANA, and thus prevented from participating in the labors of the Commission. Under these circumstances the American Commissioner proceeded alone, and has executed the work; and the question now arises whether his report will be accepted and acknowledged on behalf of Mexico, and his maps received as true and authentic. The treaty provides for the absolute settlement of the line by the two Commissioners, *without the intervention of*, or ulterior ratification by either of the parties to the contract. As the Mexican Commissioner has taken *no part in the survey*, it seems improbable that he can intelligently come to that agreement with Major EMORY necessary to the establishment of the line; and yet the treaty makes no provision for such a condition of affairs as results from the absence of one of the Commissioners.

The difficulty may be remedied, we suppose, either by the consent of the Mexican Commissioner to take our survey for granted, or by the negotiation of a very simple treaty recognizing the line as marked by Major EMORY. If the former plan is adopted, the three millions may be disbursed within a few days; if the latter, of course the ratification by the Senate of the supplemental treaty will be a necessary antecedent of the payment, and cannot be obtained earlier than December next. If, on the other hand, the Mexican Government shall refuse to recognize and adopt our survey, there is nothing to be done but run the line anew. This is scarcely to be expected, however, notwithstanding the three millions have already been drawn against by the late Government of Mexico for the full amount.

Corporation Rides.

To ride a free horse to death is the proverbial characteristic of an ungrateful knave; but, without meaning to make any personal application of the remark, we are constrained to observe that a majority of our Councilmen have shown a determination to verify the truth of the proverb. They will not give up the privilege which they have heretofore enjoyed of riding in livery coaches at the expense of the public; the public, in this case, being the freest horse that ever had a beggar bestride its back. The Board of Aldermen heroically resolved that they would no longer ride at the public expense, and that whatever depredations they committed upon the public purse should not be in the shape of rides. But the Board of Councilmen are either more honest or more knavish, we don't exactly know by which term their action in this respect should be called, and have resolved not to give up their rides. But one of the members of their honorable body, Councilman WILD, in voting against the abolition of the riding privilege, exhibited a degree of sensitiveness to being called a robber and a pick-pocket, which excited the mirth of his compatriots to such an extreme, that the Presiding officer had to command him to sit down and not make a laughing-stock of himself. To object to being called a pickpocket appears to be regarded as the very height of absurdity by the Board of Councilmen. Councilman WILD, too, is a very unreasonable person; he will not abandon the practice of riding the public, and yet resents it as a deadly offence when the act is alluded to in the terms by which honest men characterize it. He is angry at being laughed at for his sensitiveness, and spurns with contempt any imputations on the motives of his compeers, who charge the City four or five hundred dollars for rides which cost other men but a tenth of that sum. The Councilman of the Seventeenth District should have the same motto on his carriage which FOOTE chose for the wealthy tobacconist who had set up his coach, *Quid Rides*.

But, if a majority of the Councilmen have defeated the virtuous determination of the Aldermen not to ride again at the public cost, it leaves those honest members of the Common Council who voted in favor of the measure no choice but to eschew the practice themselves. They have plainly enough avowed that the practice is a dishonest one, and the least that they can do is to abandon it themselves, let the others do as they may.

Rachel's Prices.

It will be seen by a notice from the Manager, that RACHEL's prices have at last been reduced, out of deference to the "unanimous wish of the Press." This means, we presume, that MLLE. RACHEL is convinced that the City Press understood the tastes and habits of the people of the City a good deal better than her Manager did. The TIMES was the first to say that her prices must be reduced, or her campaign would be a failure. The other Journals cavilled at this:—some ridiculed it,—while others argued against it; and the Manager declared it *impossible*. The prices could not, and should not be reduced. They could not afford to bring such magnificent acting all the way from Paris, to oblige those who unfortunately had not the means of paying for it. And so the performances went on,—and the audiences fell off. Night after night, RACHEL played to houses that grew thinner and thinner,—until last night the attendance was almost nothing! The house was not *one-third* full at any time!

Hence the reduction "out of deference to the Press." Our opinion is, it comes too late—it will not succeed. The public appetite has been taken off. The eagerness to see and study RACHEL, which for the first five or six nights amounted to enthusiasm, has died out,—has been absolutely suffocated by the wretched management of her affairs. The public has ceased to think or care much about her, and although more will now go at $3 than would go at $5, she cannot fill her houses for a dozen nights at either price. It is often quite as important to take good advice *early*, as it is to take it at all. If, after the first three nights, she had played at *one dollar*, with an extra charge of half a dollar for the very best seats, she could have crowded the house for *fifty* nights—and would have made more money, and far more *éclat*, than she can now at any price.

After Mlle. RACHEL has finished her tour in the United States, we presume she will understand her people better than she does at present. They appreciate her acting,—but don't like anything that looks like extortion. Three dollars a night is more than any *acting,—even hers,—is worth*; and *two*, we are inclined to think, is more than the great mass of our people will be inclined to pay.

Trinity Church and the King's Farm.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You did not put on *your* "glasses" when perusing the extract I sent to you from the statute—"The time of commencing actions for the recovery of real property." If you had, certainly, you would not assert as you do in your editorial this morning, "that the possession of Trinity Church has not been *adverse, inasmuch as she leased the land originally from the Crown, to whose rights as landlord the State succeeded.*"

Look closer at the section and you will find, as follows, "The people, or those from whom they claim, *shall have received the rents and profits of such real property, or of some part thereof, within the space of forty years.*" No one will pretend the State has done this. To make a case for this—what I call unjust procedure on the part of the State—you will have to try again.

As to the hasty remark, that purchasers from the Church will not suffer, there are two answers. By *your own showing, all*—and they are very numerous—who have bought within twenty years must; but second, how are purchasers, when the State has razed the very foundation of their titles, to protect themselves? Certainly, if you destroy the foundation, the superstructure must fall, and fall they will, involving thousands, widows and orphans and others, in their ruins.

In my humble judgment, "Trinity" deserves well of our great City for beautifying it with magnificent edifices and tall spires, and generously throwing open the portals of her Churches—working days as well as Sundays—for God's worshippers; but what does she receive! Constant efforts to wrest from her hands the means of keeping up her holy establishments.

Sorry am I that a paper so leading and respectable as the TIMES should aid in these attempts. At any rate, Mr. Editor, do disabuse the minds of your readers about *the statute of limitations*. Your position demands you should.

S.

We assure our correspondent that the TIMES is not aiding any attempt to do injustice to Trinity Church,—to deprive that Corporation of either money, lands or power to do good, that is her own, or in any way to oppress, disturb or vex those who control her wealth. But we cannot believe that even he would advise that she should be left in the undisturbed possession of property to which she has no rightful claim, even for the purpose of "keeping up her holy establishments;"—and the sole object of the proceedings that have been taken is, to ascertain, actually and truly, whether Trinity Church is, or is not, the legal owner of the lands in question. If she is—why should her friends be unwilling to show her title? If she is not,—how can they honestly claim to be left in possession of that which is not *their own*?

We do not propose to argue the question of title. That cannot be decided by newspapers, but by *the Courts of Law provided expressly* for the decision of just such questions. While, therefore, we do not discuss the question here, we do insist that this is a question which may very properly be carried to the Courts for adjudication. Nor do we feel bound to answer the objections urged by our correspondent. They will, if valid, have weight in Court. But we may state what answer we suppose will be made to them there.

He urges that the State *must have received the rents and profits* of such property within twenty years, or else her claim will be outlawed. Conceding that to be the law, it is contended that, according to decisions in the Court of Appeals, the *permissive* occupancy of lands without rent paid, is equivalent to the actual reception of rent.

As to purchasers from Trinity Church, our correspondent's reasoning is unsound. Those who bought over twenty years ago, can plead that occupancy in bar of any suit to dispossess them. Those who have bought within twenty years can only be dispossessed by direct action of the State,—which the State has shown no disposition to take against them. This suit is only against the Trinity Church Corporation, for the lands which it now claims to own.

The Corporation has doubtless done the public a service in building "magnificent edifices" and "tall spires;" but it may still be worth while to inquire, whether it has done it with her own money or that belonging to somebody else.

Warnings against Emigration.

We receive by almost every steamer new evidence of the zeal with which the endeavors of the Know-Nothings to check Irish emigration to the United States, are seconded by the Roman Catholic priests. The *Baltic* brings a letter addressed to a Catholic clergyman in the diocese of Cashel, from Rev. THOMAS REARDON, a pastor in Eastern Pennsylvania, in which the writer imploringly entreats his correspondent to use all his influence to check what he designates the insane spirit of emigration to America, which seems to possess the people of Ireland. He adds:

"They are rushing on the almost certain ruin of their souls, while their temporal condition is at best but little improved. A full fifth of the number leaving Ireland are laid in strange graves within one short year from the day they quit their native shores, and the greater part of the others are soon broken down by the severe labor to which they must apply themselves and the awful climate, which rapidly bring on premature old age, and hurry the poor victim into an early grave. From the hour they land to the hour they die, they are despised and spit upon, and in thousands of cases [illegible] the Sabbath [illegible] to enquire their lying pillory, and pursue their work for the solemn moment of departure. I LOVE THE much superstition of that unholy city of life, into which many a poor people are thrown, and I solemnly believe one of the reasons which bring down curses were suddenly to descend and carry every creature on board, from the dregs of the society, they *would have a better chance of salvation than they have after they have lived for some time in this country.* So entirely convinced am I of the fearful havoc of souls, which is the result of coming here, that were Almighty God to give me the power of *building a wall of fire round Ireland, to prevent its people from leaving it*, it should be built before the ink with which I write this line would dry. For the love of Jesus try to keep your people at home. for every individual you keep, you snatch a soul from hell."

The reverend gentleman's plan of saving souls, by sinking the ships that carry them, is somewhat novel;—but the idea which lies at the bottom of it is capable of a much wider application. He would drown them, lest they should commit sin if they survive. Why not avert a similar peril, by similar means, in other cases? Why not pray for another Irish famine, to sweep the Irish people into their graves, lest by living longer they should sin more?

It is a little singular that while the Know-Nothings are seeking to check emigration, lest our Protestantism should be overrun by the Catholics, the Irish priests seek the same *thing as the only means of preventing the* emigrants from becoming Protestants. Is not each party unreasonably terrified at the other's shadow?

The Massachusetts Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention at Worcester yesterday was very largely attended, over one thousand Delegates being present from all parts of the State. There was some sparring in relation to the position of Governor GARDNER, but the proceedings seem to have been generally very harmonious. A choice was made for a candidate for Governor on the first formal ballot, in the person of Hon. JULIUS ROCKWELL, who received six votes over all others, and about thirty more than GARDNER. The present Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and Auditor were nominated for reelection, and E. R. HOAR, was nominated for Attorney General. The Address adopted by the Convention goes over the whole ground of the Slavery question, and declares that all other issues are for the time dropped.

Philadelphia.

A correspondent puts in a protest against our strictures on Philadelphia, for its apologies for the Burlington Railroad Tragedy, and the action of Judge KANE in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. The following is its substance:

"The TIMES of Friday, in its article relative to the Camden and Amboy accident, was too general and savage in its denunciation of Philadelphia. Had it confined its strictures to the Press of this city, which, with some few exceptions, is under the influence of the great corporation, we would have no cause to complain. The Press don't represent the sentiment of Philadelphia with regard to the Company nor PASSMORE WILLIAMSON's case, which the TIMES dragged into the article. The great mass of our citizens condemn the parsimony of the Company as shown by its delay in laying a double track,—and the action of Judge KANE and the Supreme Court is denounced by all those uninfluenced by political partisanship or love of "Southern institutions."

A New Reading.

The *Express* says that the term Know-Nothing means S. P. Q. R., and as everybody knows what these initials stand for, we need not explain. But still we don't exactly see the resemblance between S. P. Q. R. and Know-Nothingism. We had supposed before that Know-Nothingism was rather antagonistic to Romanism—while S. P. Q. R. has rather a leaning that way.

Rachel.

A romantic drama on one night, and a French tragedy on the next, are rather more than a New-York audience can appreciate, even with RACHEL in both. It is a trifle too much of a good thing; for the head, for the heart and for the pocket. "Bajazet" consequently failed to attract a good audience last evening. The Metropolitan Theatre was scarcely half filled. In every *respect it was the worst audience of the season*, reminding us of the terrible dramatic season which inaugurated the first campaign at this house and accustomed the critic to solitude and the contemplation of death. There were, however, some celebrities in the house. Among others, we noticed Mr. ex-President TYLER and J. M. BOTTS, Esq.,—the latter of whom illuminated a dark and interminable soliloquy by remarking that the legislative rule should be enforced on the French stage—of not allowing any one person to speak for more than an hour at a time. Giddy trifler!

"Bajazet" is a tragedy capable of affording about half an hour's amusement to an American audience. The termination of the fourth act, and parts of the fifth, are just sufficiently exciting to keep you from going to sleep. The remaining portions of the tragedy are wearisome in the extreme; utterly unrelieved by good acting or powerful declamation. They are narcotic in their influence. Were it not for the gorgeous *toilette* of Mlle. RACHEL, ever sparkling with diamonds and gold, we are persuaded the audience would have abandoned itself to kind Nature's sweet restorer. As it was, we were in constant apprehension that some one would have the indiscretion to yawn. A sympathetic audience would surely have joined in the luxury, and the consequences might have been frightful.

We find ourselves at a loss to criticise the performance of Mlle. RACHEL in this tragedy. If we had not seen her in all her previous characters, we should probably indulge in some of those delightful ecstacies which have lately flown so copiously from our pen. But having a tolerably clear recollection of all the great *tragédienne's* strong points, we must confess that *Roxana* does not add to their number. It is probably unfair to be thus ever on the lookout for something new and startling. Art has its limits, and it may not be possible for it to go further than Mlle. RACHEL carries it. We have not the slightest intention of depreciating her performance; on the contrary, we believe it to have been perfect and admirable! But when we come to analyse it, we find that its best and most prominent features have been pointed out and commended in previous notices. In other words, there is nothing new in the interpretation. Any one having seen RACHEL a single time, would, while reading the play in his closet, be able to map down the points she makes on the stage.

Mlle. LIA again distinguished herself as *Atalide*, sustaining that difficult *rôle* with marked ability. All the male characters were execrably played.

Reduction of the Rachel Prices.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Mlle. RACHEL, deeply affected by the kindness shown her daily by the Press and the public of New York, has expressed to me the desire that I should yield to the wish generally manifested, by fixing the prices of places at her performances more in accordance with the habits of the population of this City. I am myself happy to meet the wishes of the public in this respect, though I do not expect to find any pecuniary advantage in a diminution of prices: for, so far, the average of my receipts has been beyond what I had thought it just to count upon. But the journals of this City have declared themselves on the subject with such unanimity that I think I ought no longer to refuse to follow their counsels. Accordingly, during the two or three weeks which it will be possible for me to remain at New-York, before proceeding to fulfill the engagements I have formed in Boston, Philadelphia, Havana and the Southern States of the Union, the prices will be as follows:

Balcony and orchestra seats, $2.
Parquette, dress circle and first circle, $2.
Upper circle, 50 cents.

There will be no additional charge for securing seats in advance.

By communicating these facts to your readers, you will greatly oblige your obedient servant,

RAPHAEL FELIX.

No. 49 WALL-STREET, Sept. 20, 1855.

☞ Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, of Wallack's Theatre, was yesterday elected a Director of the American Dramatic Fund Association, in the place of Mr. F. CHIPPENDALE, whose professional engagements out of the City compelled him reluctantly to resign.

SPIRITUALISM AT GREENWOOD.

A Circle of Spiritualists around the Tomb of Poor McDonald Clarke.

In these days a man is not in all ways of being left to quiet and repose, even after he is dead. No matter how upright or downright he may have been—no matter how well he may have deserved unceasing happiness or eternal misery, there is a large class of persons prowling about, longing for a general agitation of the material and immaterial, who persist in dragging him either from Abraham's bosom or from the Devil's clutches—they care not which—to rap on the tables or discuss the horses of any lady who is anxious for full development, as a so-called, Spiritual Medium. There is not a truly good man nor an infernal vagabond who has died during the past six thousand years who has not been more or less bothered by these latter day spiritualists. The philosophical, staid and fat BENJAMIN FRANKLIN has been kept for the greater portion of the three years just passed cutting up all manner of undignified antics with cheap crockery, and have that even MR. GREELEY would not touch—and made to dance on common pine tables, that he would not have put his legs under, when he had legs, just as if he was thieving violently for a mug of 'half and half.' And TOM PAINE, just as he was getting used to intense heat, was dragged out, and kept out long enough to get cool, when he was sent back again; and ever since he has been suffering from miserable chills and fevers, as called the whim of a few old men and women. Good and bad are served alike.

There was a time when, by living a pure life, one *could secure himself from "after torments,"* but if there be truth in Spiritualism, that time has passed. Do what you will now, any elderly female can make you come at her bidding and stay with her just as long as she likes. Fortunately, like the rest of the world, they like a change, and it was in consequence of this common feeling, that on Wednesday last, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS PAINE, and the rest were let alone for a few hours, while Spiritualism made a dead set against the repose of MCDONALD CLARKE, whose remains have, by the hand of benivolence, been buried in Greenwood, where the same kind hand has reared a modest monument to his memory.

Poor, eccentric MCDONALD had previously escaped their notice, and, foolishly enough, a few days ago he made an appointment with a select circle of believers in Spiritualism, to meet them at his monument, near to the Indian mound, in Greenwood Cemetery, on Tuesday, when he promised, on the word of a man, to be present and through any well developed medium do a poem off hand. Such an offer was not to be slighted, much less declined. A new poem from an eccentric poet like MCDONALD CLARKE would be a great hit—just the sort of thing to create a sensation all the world over, and make the fortune of the fortunate medium through whom it should be recited. The matter however must be kept secret until the appointed time, or some other circle might take an early start and secure the prize. Then there was a difficulty to be overcome. What would be the use of hearing the poem, when they could not remember it and recite it again, to other curious circles, and to the world! If poor CLARKE should happen to be pitched for time, he might recite it off very fast, and the very best passages might be lost. A reporter must be had—one who could take down chain lightning and punctuate it as he went along. Then, again, to make assurance doubly sure, the reporter must be a poet himself, and of no small caliber either; for they had learned that it was one thing to take notes of a poem, and another thing to write them out correctly. They were in a quandary, and forming a circle around a table on which was piled morocco and gilt bound volumes of all the ancient and modern poets, and thirty-nine paper covered synonsus of short-hand, they called on HOMER and GURNEY for light. "Where shall we find the man?" they asked, imploringly. "You can get a dozen at the office of the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES, on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets," roared out HOMER and GURNEY, simultaneously, and as if surprised that even they should not have been familiar with a fact which has been notorious for four years past. The answer was entirely satisfactory. In fact, when they came to think of it, they wondered they should have been so foolish as to trouble the spirits about a subject patent to forty thousand subscribers, and well known to the rest of mankind. A deputation from the select circle was soon at the TIMES establishment, and the *arrangements were perfected*.

On Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, the party was at the Fulton Ferry, as agreed, with the exception of one of the well-developed mediums. This was a slight damper. Fears were entertained that "the conditions would not be right." But, as there were two good mediums present, the expedition set out, hoping the best; and with a stock of boiled eggs, sandwiches, and other substantial edibles, the very sight of which should have secured the prompt attendance of one less hungry than poor CLARKE often was when in the flesh, arrived at Greenwood. After spending a few moments at the Indian mound, the boiled eggs and choice sandwiches were placed at the base of the monument to MCDONALD CLARKE. What a temptation to a poor, penniless poet! A circle was now formed outside the neat iron railing that guards his tomb, and all things were in readiness for a sublime manifestation. The "conditions" seemed to be about right. One of the mediums was slightly impressed, when a lap-dog, belonging to one of the party, stole gently under the railing, towards the boiled eggs and sandwiches, its eyes beaming with delight, and its little pearl white teeth, that had been brushed that morning, watering, in anticipation of a nice little tuck-out, all alone by itself. The conditions and the lap-dog were both disturbed at the same moment—the former ludicrously, and the latter seriously. The most stalwart of the party hit the lap-dog's anticipations a good sound whack with a moderately large cane. The lap-dog ran out with a yelp, which was the first result of the meeting—but as it was neither poetic nor musical, it was not thought to be a poem by the majority, and, consequently, our reporter did not feel called upon to take it down in short-hand. One of the party, however, not clear on the point, remarked, as the dog ran off, that whether it was a poem or not, she was sure it had the correct number of *feet*.

Several of the party now gave up all hope of "getting manifestations;" and well they might, for as poor CLARKE was not careful of his appointments while in the land of the living, he could hardly be expected to be more punctual after having resided so long in the city of the dead.

A stroll about the grounds was now proposed and executed. Other spots were visited, and with becoming solemnity, admired. We stood around the Firemen's monument for the space of fifteen minutes, but there was nothing heard—not even an order to "light up on them hose." The only real genuine old fashioned manifestation received was while we were admiring the costly monument erected to the memory of CHARLOTTE CONDA. Here the spirits rapped audibly on the parasols carried by two mediums, but refused to converse, although they were sufficiently energetic to draw from one the remark that she felt them all over.

It was now after 2 o'clock, and, satisfied that MCDONALD would not keep his promise, the party moved toward the gate. One of the ladies, however, was not willing to "give up." Consequently the party returned to make one more effort to obtain the desired poem. It was as fruitless as the first, and, after having agreed unanimously that "the conditions were not right," the party returned home to make the most of a sore disappointment.

The Case of Captain Graham.

It is stated in our article of yesterday upon the *Naval Retired List* "that among the Captains put on leave of absence with pensions of $3,500 a year the name of Capt. GRAHAM, who entered the service in 1812, who has been but *three years* at sea, and who has rendered no service of any kind in 24 years," &c. Now we are informed from a reliable source that Capt. GRAHAM is not placed on the list of Captains allowed $3,500, but is placed on the *furlough* list and allowed only $1,200. That Captain GRAHAM lost his leg above the knee in battle on Lake Ontario in 1812. That he afterwards lost his hearing at the battle of Lake Champlain on board the flag ship of Commodore MACDONOUGH. That notwithstanding these severe disabilities he was for three years on sea service, part of the time in the Mediterranean, and for fifteen years he performed duty in the Recruiting service with great satisfaction to the Department. We understand that Captain GRAHAM is the only living instance of an officer in our Navy who has lost a leg in action—which obviously unfits the deprivation of his hearing in battle, causes his case to be considered a very hard one. His numerous friends feel that great injustice has been rendered him in the recent action of the "Retiring Board." We make these statements with pleasure, trusting that no erroneous impressions have been created as to the reasons for this gallant and meritorious officer not having been in active service for several years past.

The Peace-maker Gone.

The Peace-maker, as Gen. WILLIAM WORTH was called on his native heath, has gone to his last home. The place where SARAH WILLIAMS lived, some seventeen years, nearly to a day, is now vacant. Her husband died the day before, and had told one of his acquaintances that she was going on directly. But the physicians say that no cause of fondness can be assigned for the post mortem. The fact is, some disease was upon the vitals, and she died, and also on the other side, and there is just mystery enough about the matter to invest it with great interest.

☞ A fine Canary visited our office yesterday. We took him in, and have done by him ever since.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
THE EFFICIENCY OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
GIVEN BY
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY OF PROMINENT PHYSICIANS,
IN
NO SWELLED HEAD
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS NO FORM WHO AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocuous, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the nauseous, whether mineralic or empirical, by substituting this destructive drugs.

GEO. H. RAYNE, Wholesale Agent, No. 120 Wall-st., and for sale by C. E. KING, C. W. CRANDELL & CO., WELLS & CO., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHIONS.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT will offer THIS DAY, Sept. 5, in accordance with the quarterly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress. Our customers, and the public generally, are thanked for the particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Fall Goods introduced by us for the present season, as to its superior elegance and durability, it has never been surpassed.

N. B.—We offer different goods, of the newest styles, at moderate prices. LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE Wood Hat Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats; and although not desirous to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical.

J. W. ELLISON.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order, is offered for sale. Address W. L. YOUNG, this office.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILDER'S PATENT WEDGE
RIGHT IMPROVEMENT
Can only be obtained of the Subscribers, to one of whom we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in this way.
THE WILDER PATENT
AND
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT
ARE
La Belle Powder-Proof Lock,
(Recently Patented,)
AS IT IS
THE BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for Eastern States,
Nos. 161 and 163 Water-st., Boston.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be found at his office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily. Those who have been induced to believe that they are laboring under the disease of the lungs or throat, from which there is no hope of recovery, will find it to their advantage to call as above. Those who cannot conveniently call, can have their cases fully examined by letter, by describing the symptoms, duration of the disease, and all other circumstances connected therewith, and enclosing $5. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person employed to see patients in his absence. Those who call on Dr. F. will be required to pay in advance, as no charge connected with him, or his office or other assistants is made.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of 1853, for those new double lever Trusses. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, &c., to suit all cases. Ladies waited on by lady attendants. Also, Marsh's Improved Spinal Apparatus, for the cure of Curvature. An extensive assortment of assistants and other articles for the sick and infirm may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO.'S, No. 6 Western-row, Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M., until 9 P. M.

KNOX'S FALL STYLES OF HATS ARE NOW OPEN for inspection. They have not yet come "to hand," although the allied batteries in town have all been endeavoring to monopolize them in the early hours of the public. They will, however, soon be all right. Those who prefer a "stove-pipe" in the celebration of the Allies' victory over the Russians, can there procure a respectable appearance before the public generally, should "parade" themselves in one of KNOX'S hats, obtainable only at Nos. 211 and 213 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES IN A MINUTE!—The great "LOCK STITCH" SEWING MACHINES, whereby they are run at double speed, and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We challenge the world to the proof that those who have any of the stitchless or chain manufacturers can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Stanley & Marvin, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends and the trade that he has made business connection with Messrs. J. G. WILDER & CO., manufacturers of Wilder's world-renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them, No. 123 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata of ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Curling and Medicated Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. HILAS O. HERRING & CO., Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the attention of the public is invited to the fact that this splendid Dye is perfectly free from all the deleterious and poisonous properties so common to other Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

THE GENUIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855 was introduced on Saturday last, at CRANE'S, 214 Broadway, and for elegance of style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church-yard.

JET GOODS.—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY, in great variety. Also, Pearl, Coral, Cameo, Amber, Tortoise Shell, Fancy Goods, &c., at the Jewelry and Fancy Goods store of OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 337 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CITY TRADE.—OUR LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND Winter Clothing for City trade, is open for inspection, and will be found to contain a large assortment of new and desirable garments that we have ever got up. Prices, uniformly low.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 298, 300 and 302 Broadway.

Who says the age of miracles is dead,
When in an instant black resolves to red
By CHEVALIER'S matchless dye the hand?
CHEVALIER'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, MARSH, sold and privately applied, No. 6 Astor-House.

MOIRE ANTIQUE CRAVATS.—THE ADMIRABLE for Gentlemen; a rich article, beautiful shade, and elegance and drapery of all qualities. Shirts warranted to fit, and other furnishing goods in large variety.
IRA FERREO & SON, No. 63 Maiden-st.

COMB FACTORY.—LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to examine the above Factory, and see for themselves the unbelievers' place; the variety is beyond all doubt the greatest in the City. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!—SPLENDID English Brussels 5s per yard; 10 ps rich Velvet Tapestries, 5s, 6s, 7s and 8s per yard; new Oil Cloths at 2s 6d, 3s, and 4s per yard, at the great Carpet Store of
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 79 Nassau.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Purchasers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 130 Chambers-st., New-York.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.—THE UNDERSIGNED call the attention of those in want of the above to their superior and strong article, which will be found one of the most beautiful and rare patterns ever imported. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

SPECIALTIES.—OUR NEW STYLES OF STREET or Business Coats for Fall, ranging from $6 to $20, are a specialty with us, and will be found worthy your inspection.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 298, 300 and 302 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—TO TRAVELERS and others, these articles will prove useful. Purchasers are very respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.
J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions, for sale by
MENEELY & CO., Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LIBRARY CHEAP.—An elsewhere overlooked opportunity to secure a valuable library at one half its cost. Apply at once to the owner, box 1,234 Herald office.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Without board, at 1,234 Broadway. Address A. B., at the Office of this paper.

49 MURRAY-STREET — BOARDING — Families and single gentlemen can obtain handsome rooms and first-class accommodations; also table boarders; references exchanged. Also, furnished rooms without board.

TO RENT, WITH FULL BOARD—At No. 23 Bond-st., opposite St. Dun's; two front rooms on second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family, in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Apply at 1,234 Broadway.

TWO LARGE ROOMS—With or without board, suitable for gentlemen and wife, or two gentlemen, can be had with board, at 1,234 Broadway.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, desire permanent board and lodging in a private family, where there are few boarders, and where references can be given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., box 1,234 Herald office.

BOARD FOR TWO.—A couple of gentlemen can obtain board and lodging in a private family, at No. 145 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th-sts. Terms moderate.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—At No. 263 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or two gentlemen friends, on reasonable terms, with the comforts of a home.

BOARD TO LET—To a gentleman and his wife—A handsome front room, with board, in a private family, at No. 1,234 Broadway.

BOARD—To let, in a private family, for three persons, or a single gentleman, a handsome front parlor and bedroom, with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 12 West 20th-st., near 6th Ave.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN—Two gentlemen can obtain a handsomely furnished room, with board, in a private family, at No. 1,234 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1,234 Broadway.

BOARDING IN CATARACT-STREET—Rooms and board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 1,234 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN NEAR FERRY.—Rooms and board can be obtained on reasonable terms, at No. 1,234 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife can obtain board and lodging in a private family, in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, at No. 1,234 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family will receive a few boarders, at No. 1,234 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can obtain board and lodging in a private family, at No. 1,234 Broadway

UNION

AUCTION SALES.

Assignee's Assignment.
$50,000
MAGNIFICENT CITY BONDS AT AUCTION.
MESSRS. P. PEDOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
$50,000 St. Louis County, Missouri, (funded loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1876.
$5,000 do. do. do. (funded debt loan) 15 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1877.
$1,000 do. do. (funded debt loan) 15 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1878.
$5,000 do. do. (Levee loan) 6 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1880.
$5,000 do. do. (Levee loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1880.
$4,250 do. do. (Funded loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1876.
State Bonds on City 10 per cent. Bond.
TERMS—10 per cent. on the day of sale, the balance next day.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & BELLOWS.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 315 Greenwich-st. (Agents' Exchange), will be sold, the entire stock of one of our first class City cabinet makers, removed to this ware-room for convenience of sale, and consists of a very beautiful assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, to which the particular attention of our friends and purchasers generally is invited. viz.: elegant suites of carved rosewood reps de fantaisie, cover'd in rich two and three colored satin de laine; do. do. do. in rich hair cloths, velvet and brocatel; rosewood centre tables, sofas, rocking and dining tables, chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood sofa bedsteads, suites mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, in hair cloth, velvet and brocatel; rosewood and oak wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, cribs and glassware, kitchen furniture, patent mangle, &c.

TUMB MORRELL, Auctioneer.
FIRST SALE FOR THE FALL.—Will take place THIS DAY, at No. 61 Nassau-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely; a large and valuable stock of furniture, of recent manufacture, viz.: walnut, oak and mahogany, for parlor, chambers dining-rooms, halls, &c., from those closing business. Full description on catalogues. Also, two magnificent enamel mirr.-s; also, two rich oil paintings, by E. C. Cabb; also, English velvet carpeting, (50 pieces) sample piece on view; also an invoice of gold jewelry and silver plated spoons and forks. Also, one thousand yards of oil cloth, two dozen mahogany and rosewood cane seat chairs, rosewood secretary; 70 x 4 wood mantel, with mirror; one dozen mahogany and rosewood sofa bedsteads, marble top pier tables, rosewood centre tables, oak dining room tables, oak sinks and dressers,

New-York Daily Times.

FARMS AND GARDENS.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

ADDRESS BY HON. GEORGE W. CLINTON.

THE EXHIBITION.

THE DINNER.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DR. STORRS' ADDRESS.

The Annual Fair and Cattle-Show of the Queens County Agricultural Society took place yesterday (Thursday) at Flushing, L. I. A large party of visitors from New-York City left Fulton Ferry, by the Flushing steamboat, at 10 o'clock A. M. They were accompanied by the Bedford Guard, a corps of scarlet-shirted, hearty-looking youngsters, who were going on a target excursion, and whose band contributed materially to enliven the trip to the terminus at Green Point. Hon. Geo. W. CLINTON, of Norfolk, who had accepted the Society's invitation to deliver the customary oration, was one of the passengers. On the arrival of the cars at Flushing, the Hon. gentleman was met by Hon. J. A. KING, of Jamaica, L. I., President of the Society, Mr. ED. A. LAWRENCE, Supervisor of the Town, and the members of the Managing Committee, who received him with marked warmth and cordiality.

Mr. LAWRENCE addressed him as follows:

On behalf, honored Sir, of the Society of Agriculture of Queens County, I bid you a cheerful and hearty welcome. This we believe, Sir, to be your native county, and it was the residence for many years of your honored father, whose memory will ever be cherished by the members of the Empire State, and whose name will, we trust, be handed down with honor to the latest posterity. And, Sir, permit me to express to you, on behalf of my fellow-citizens, the great pleasure it affords us to have you present on this occasion, and the pride we feel in welcoming among us one who has, both by inheritance and his own achievements, a double claim to our gratitude.

JUDGE CLINTON, who had received this address standing, and with head uncovered, briefly but touchingly acknowledged his sense of the kindly feeling by which it had been dictated. He was then introduced to the members of the Committee individually, to the gentlemen of the press, and to numerous old friends who had crowded around him, after which, the officers of the Society and the invited guests were provided with seats in a covered wagon, drawn by fifteen splendid spans of oxen. This tremendous feature in the procession was preceded by Capt. BRIGGS's admirably mounted Artillery Company, and followed by the Hamilton Blues, a well-drilled Company of the 13th Regiment, named after Col. HAMILTON, who very efficiently discharged the duties of Marshal to the procession. In the order just named, and with SHERRYDS splendid Band in front, the cortège proceeded to the Fair-ground, a large and elevated level plot in Sandford-avenue, forming part of the lands of Messrs. WALKER and WILLIAMS. The scene presented by the grounds, after the opening of the Exhibition, was animated, picturesque and gay. Underneath two large pavilions, to which access was obtained by ticket, was arranged the greater part of the things on exhibition. Two small tents were appropriated for Mr. HASKELL, the Secretary, and the President, respectively; whilst another and a larger one was used as a refreshment saloon, and very extensively patronized. The articles exhibited comprised the staple vegetable products of the county, various wooden manufactures, fancy goods, iron ware, and machinery from Flushing, Jamaica, and the surrounding villages. The live stock, though not very numerous, was excellent, and far surpassed any shown at the former exhibitions. The flowers and fruits constituted by far the largest and most magnificent portion of the whole display.

There was one other production, however, that eclipsed everything else, both in the number and beauty of the specimens—a production which, though by no means indigenous to Queens County, is nevertheless brought to a perfection there that one but seldom sees or guesses elsewhere. We mean, of course, the lovely women. Such a collection of elegant, well-bred, handsome, intelligent-looking, fascinating young ladies, was rarely ever seen before. The sterner sex, though not by any means so brilliantly represented, turned out creditably on the part of the younger folks, and very respectably on the part of the sobrer and more responsible members of it.

Among the amusements of the day, the target excursion of